Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1704.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner

THREE SISTERS,

Burthen 85 tons, two years old built of the best materials, and now ready to receive a cargo. Said vessel may be viewed at Mr. Samuel Brewer's wharf, Kensington.

For terms, apply to

Gurney & Smith.

February 16. §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvals, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,

The fast sailing Ship

SWIFT PACKET,

(a regular trader)

PATRICK GRIBBEN, *master*,

WILL sail on the 10th inst. (ice permitting) has handsome accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master on borrd, at Bickley's wharf, above Market-street, or

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-street.

February 3. §

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master; WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and for sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Santerne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

November 24.

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

Flax Seed for sale.

Apply to

GEO. DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-street.

January 27 §

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR taking up a runaway servant Girl, named Abigail Miller, latterly calling herself Betsey Smith, and sending her to North Front-street, No. 45. She is of a chunky make, and very dark complexion, with round features, and black bushy hair; probably much altered by paint and powders, as she is supposed to be secreted in houses of d fame, though no more than fifteen years of age.

February 19. co2w

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2 —2aw6w

A Nurse's place wanted.

A WOMAN just arrived from England, wants a place as a Nurse or attendant on the sick, either on a Gentleman or Lady.—For further information apply at No. 10, South Fourth street, near Market street.

Feb. 6. 3t

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This ouse is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3aw

☞ On account of the present bad weather, the above sale is postponed until Thursday evening, the first day of March, at 6 o,clock. Feb. 16.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship Star, Joseph Woodman, master, from London,

50 crates Queens' Ware, assorted to suit West India market
40 hogsheads Whiting
1500 bushels good House Coals

ALSO—JUST LANDED,

400 barrels prime Beef, Boston and New-York
50 barrels Pork
150 hhds. Havana Molasses
Woolen Cloths, Blaukets, Hard Ware } assorted in packages
Ravens Duck
Window Glass in boxes, British, of various sizes
Black quart Bottles, in hampers of 1 groce each
A general assortment of Queens' Ware, in crates
Fowling Pieces and Pistols, in cases
Basket fine Salt, in hogsheads

FOR SALE BY

Thos. & John Ketland.

February 15 §tim

The Subscriber

INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-sixth day of February next*, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is desired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16. eot26thF

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

Surveyor General's Office,

December 2, 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres. 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.

January 26 §t1F2wtm

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut. and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs, Baftas, Guzzenas, Guzzies, Blue Cloths, Palampoors | Mamoodies, Sannas, Tanda Cossaes, Emertics, Calicoes, Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,

7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

A PRINT.

THE Print, representing GENERAL WASHINGTON and his family, all whole lengths in one groupe, will be ready for delivery by the 15th of March next.

An unfinished impression is to be seen at Mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass store, No. 70 South Fourth Street.

The subscription will close on the 10th of March next. Subscribers may depend on having the best Prints at *one guinea and an half*. To non-subscribers, the price will be two guineas.

February 19.

☞ Stop the Runaway.

ABSCONDED from his master's employ, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th of this instant February, a Negro Man, named Mentor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, and of rather a spare make; his physiognomy is vacant but not disagreeable; his age is supposed to be about 40. He had on when he went away, a short blue cloth coat, striped cassimere vest, corduroy breeches, and yarn stockings of a blue and white mixture—he took with him a blue cloth great coat, the cape of which is edged with yellow binding; a long brown cloth coat; a short blue cloth coat with buff coloured cape and cuffs; also, a pair of blue cloth breeches; the other cloathes he took with him cannot be particularly described.

It is supposed, he intends going to the eastern shore of Maryland. Whoever will apprehend, and secure the said negro in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, or bring him home, shall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS.

Apply to the Printer.

February 7. §

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—1aw4w

Princeton—*New-Jersey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient House in which the late Mrs Ann Witherspoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker lived; together with all the appurtenances. The house is two stories high, of frame work and painted. There are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the second floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret specious—The back yard is paved with stones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a smoke house, and house for ashes—and behind it a carriage house, hay loft, granery, and convenient stables, with four stalls for horses, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the street, and 254 feet deep, somewhat more than half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent soil.

For terms, which will be made very reasonable, apply to the reverend

Samuel S. Smith.

January 19. 2aw4w

IN THE PRESS,

And speedily will be Published,

For the benefit of the

MARINE SOCIETY of the UNITED STATES,

A general plan and system of Regulations therein:

Written at Sea, in the year 1794:

And now printed

BY THE AUTHOR.

"A NAVY would be maintained but to an almost useless purpose which taking the seamen kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading vessels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all those seamen whose skill and courage on board ships of war, would give them protection and secure their safety. We have enough for both purposes, and the cultivating hand of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number. "Money may buy "all naval stores, except mariners; but, unless a "supply of them is preserved, no wealth will be "able to procure them."

February 7. §

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of

T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

Fresh Fruit.

To-morrow morning will be landed, at *Morris's* Wharf, just above the Drawbridge, the cargo of the schooner Fredericksburg Packet, Captain Pearce from Malaga, viz.

Bloom Raisins in kegs
Do. Do. in boxes
Muscatel do. in do.
Figs in kegs
Almond kernels in casks and boxes
Soft shell'd almonds in sacks
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Anchovies in kegs, &c.

The whole of the articles shipped as of the first qualities.

For Sale by

Peter Kuhn.

February 5 d5t

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and hearth stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c. All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON; CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE.

Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 26th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As published in the

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the signature of

SCIPIO,

In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its source, and the motives of the opposition to the measures of the United States are exposed.

Feb. 8.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street,

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1st and 2d proof Brandy, } entitled to drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9 1m&wtf

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

WANTED

A young Gentleman to go Doctor of a Ship to the East-Indies.

Enquire at No. 25 Dock Street.

Feb. 6. d1w

Ran away from the Subscriber,

On the 24th January last,

A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*

SHE is of a middling sized stature, thick lips, marked with the small pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the subscriber, at No. 181, Arch-street, corner of Fourth-street, shall receive two Dollars reward.

J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors said Girl after this notice, shall be prosecuted to the severity of the law.

February 10. §2t

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts, duly attested. And those who are indebted to said estate, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers

Isaac Cathrall,
John Haworth,
Samuel Wilcox. } Administrators.

January 27. ws4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Gill late of the District of Southwark, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts duly attested, to

John Murphy,
Peter Scravendyke,
Thomas Farrell, } Executors,

January 16. *awawaw

Lately Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

(Price 3-8ths of a dollar)

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statemtnt of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

February 9.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24.

A glance at MONROE'S VIEW;

BY AN AMERICAN.

When a man becomes the avowed author of a publication he subjects himself, as well as his performance, to criticism and remark. The book now in circulation under this title if properly published would have made a pamphlet of sixty-six pages; instead of which it appears under the affected importance of a large octavo volume, price 150 cents, copy right secured according to law. The new part of this publication in a political point of view is altogether innocent and as a literary performance it is below criticism. Like Randolph's vindication, it will die a natural death, leaving all who had any agency in bringing the deformed bantling into life, in painful condolence over the mortified vanity of the author; but the papers styled "*instructions, and correspondence, and other authentic documents*" which form the appendix are entitled to a different sort of attention. Vanity and egotism may be derided; but infidelity in the execution of a public trust should be exposed and punished. Of the many absurdities, with which the "view" abounds one will be sufficient to shew the author's regard to principle and consistency. Among the objections to Mr. Jay's appointment to the court of London, he alledges that in his opinion it was unconstitutional to confer upon a Judge an Executive office, and under this impression he as Senator for the State of Virginia voted against the nomination. A short time after being still a member of that branch of the Legislature, the Secretary of State informed him that the President was desirous to avail the public of his services in a similar appointment. The constitutional scruples of the Senator were thus lulled to rest, he "*received the communication with a due degree of sensibility,*" for the honor intended; and in a few days with that graceful blushing modesty for which the democrats are so remarkable, returned an assurance of his perfect willingness to accept the invitation. To common observers, not skilled in the subtlety of distinctions, it would seem as unconstitutional to nominate a member of the Legislature, as a member of the Judiciary to an executive office; and if a violation of the constitution at all, is not less an offence in him who accepts, than in him who confers the appointment. It is difficult to make it an offence in one, without admitting the other to be an accomplice. *This paragon of principle and consistency* embarked shortly after, and arrived at Paris in due time, where his public conduct is marked on the one hand with disrespect and inattention to the instructions of the Executive, and on the other with a degree of meanness and servility towards the French government, which will long remain unparalelled in the history of diplomatic intercourse. He was regarded and in many respects treated by the committee of public safety as one of their own police officers, and the reptile insensible of the ignominy seemed to glory in it, and on all occasions sought opportunities of exhibiting to the world the evidences of his own disgrace and prostration.

There occurs in this publication no instance of a common respect to the instructions of his own government, and it would be equally difficult to find a single deviation from the orders, or what with him amounted to the same thing, the wishes of his gallican masters. When required by the President to insist upon that security and respect to which our treaty and the rights of neutrality entitled us, he avoided to do so for months, upon frivolous pretences; and at length left it upon a footing the most humiliating to an independent nation. It will be a fortunate circumstance if our envoys now at Paris, with their acknowledged talents and virtues shall be able to relieve us from the humiliation and embarrassment to which the crooked politics of this man and his party have reduced the United States. We talk of Randolph's baseness—of Blount's treason—of Lyon's brutality; but what are these when contracted with the crimes of their co-ordinate and co-infamous fellow-patriot, minister Monroe.

Have the people of America seen the evidences of these crimes? No. An accurate knowledge of their extent and turpitude must unfortunately be confined, in the nature of things to a narrow circle, for a time at least; some of them will be seen in the perusal of his book, but there is another sense whose monitions are faithful, and with respect to the people at large, not less to be depended upon: we have felt, and will long continue to feel the consequences of this man's perfidious condescension and apostacy. Let dismission from office, impeachment, and expulsion be still regarded as the proper punishments for the pigmies of sedition, who have merited them; but, let all the execration of an incensed and injured nation, be reserved for the arch traitor who, upon a salary of 9000 Ds. a year, could plot mischiefs against his country, three thousand miles from home.

What then are the crimes of which he is accused? It would require a volume larger than his own to record them. They are of a nature neither to be palliated nor justified, they evidence a want of attachment to the country which gave him birth; they manifest a preference to the interest of a foreign nation; and by uniting personal ingratitude with political perfidy, operate alike to establish the depravity of his head and heart. It is not necessary to resort to the archieves of state, for reasons to justify his dismission from public service, and from the confidence of the President; his own confessions furnish ample evidence of guilt, and from the pages of his own book shall he be condemned. Knaves may secretly attempt to vindicate, and fools may publicly (even on the floor of Congress) eulogize; but the unerring judgment of "a stream like public," will ultimately stamp upon Monroe, and his co-adjutors the indelible infamy of having brought this (not their) country to its present state of jeopardy and agitation. Puny offenders against society, with the hope of evading punishment, seldom make public confessions of their crimes; it is not so with Mr. Monroe. His mind familiarized with political vice, and nerved to desperation, braves the censure of good men, and boldly appeals to the ignorance, and passions of his party for protection. Will he find that protection? Yes! to their shame be it said he will. The mantle of faction which coveted the Lyon of Vermont, is broad enough to save the Wolf of Virginia; but this shield, impregnable as it may be in respect to legal punishment, cannot secure him from the indignation of the enlightened, and American part of the community. They will read his book; they will judge for themselves, and must condemn. In that book are to be traced the wiles of cool and deliberate treason. There stalks an American minister in the undisguised habit of a French Jacobin; there are the outlines of plans by which he attempted, and still attempts to poison the sources of public confidence, to undermine the political foundations of our country; "to prostrate its character and best interests before the idol of French power," and like a minion, faithful to the cause of his new masters, there are to be seen specimens of the insidious machinations by which he hoped to coerce the government under whose authority he acted, to embark the fortunes of the United States upon the bottom of anarchy and irreligion.

The first charge that need be distinctly noted for the purpose of establishing the justice of the preceding remarks, will be found in a paper styled "observations submitted to the consideration of the diplomatic members of the committee of public safety." Appendix, page 82. This "loyal report" is admitted by some of the political friends of Mr. Monroe, to be an officious misrepresentation at least, unauthorised by instructions, or circumstances and highly reprehensible. It may be shewn *to be unjustifiable*. He knew that loans in Europe could not at that time be obtained by the American government for their own purposes, without submitting to extraordinary sacrifices. He knew that beside the debts in Holland, the United States then owed upwards of two millions of dollars to the French nation, and that every possible exertion was making to discharge it. He knew that our disputes with the Barbary powers were unsettled, and that great expence would necessarily attend their adjustment. He knew that it was the sense of the people, and the ardent desire of government to adopt some systematic and efficacious plan to extinguish the public debt of all descriptions. He knew that there was a party in congress (for he had been a conspicuous member of that party himself) who calumniated the government for not having proceeded more successfully in the accomplishment of that great work. He knew that our pecuniary resources in a settled order of things, were barely equal to the public demands; that the operations of the treasury had been for years greatly impeded by the expences attending an Indian war unusually expensive; that *the wheels of government at that moment were almost stopped* by means of the western insurrection; he knew, for he has published it to the world, appendix page 251, that his own instructions contained these remarkable and impressive words, "*we are unable to give her aids of men or money.*" And yet knowing this to be our situation, he was so lost to all sense of duty, as *to invite* the committee of public safety to press us on the score of money. He even laid the plan, and humbly requested permission to aid citizen Adet with *private advice* on the subject. Had no other objection existed against the measure, it must have occurred to a mind not wholly blinded by partiality, or *something worse*, that a loan of five millions of dollars from an individual state, or from the United States under the then circumstances of Europe, would have amounted to a manifest departure from the principles of neutrality. The perception of Mr. Monroe, and his friends would probably have been awakened with respect to its impropriety, had Mr. Jay's treaty stipulated a loan of one tenth part of the amount, to the king of England for a similar purpose; that is to say, for the purpose of carrying on the war in which the authorities of this country had engaged to be neutral. But, reader, reserve your indignation for the sequel! It is no new discovery that jacobins are not to be trusted in money matters. In the same document, Mr. Monroe explicitly admits (what it should be the pride of every American to deny) that the United States are capable of submitting to dismemberment. These are his traiterous concessions. "Would it not (speaking of a peace with Spain and England) leave those powers free to attack us united, and in that situation would not France be forced again to embark in the war, *or tamely look on and see our dismemberment.*" And this too by powers who (according to Mr. Monroe) were at that time bowed down by the decrepitude of corrupt monarchical establishments, and with fear and trembling imploring peace, and forgiveness from France. Is this then the tenure by which we hold our union and independence? Is there another man within the United States so base as not to disown the degrading sentiment? When the proper time arrives, our enemies abroad and all their abettors at home will be once more taught that the energies of America are not extinct, as has been falsely insinuated; the eagle is not dead, but in a state of repose, and when provoked to action will not prove the less formidable for having had a few year's rest. Did Great-Britain subjugate and dismember these infant states when they counted little more than two millions of souls without money and without a government? And now that we have more than treble that number, is it possible that a man whose soul is not contaminated by *French influence*, should seriously suppose that we have any thing to apprehend from Spanish aggression? The true defence of a nation, consists in the virtue and union of their citizens; and independence is to be preserved, not by crouching before a foreign power however formidable, and purchasing her favor by disgraceful condescension; but by doing justice, and requiring from others the like deportment. This is the language of America, and the man capable of speaking, and feeling differently, was wisely determined by the President unfit to be his representative abroad. Was Prussia dismembered; when her brave old king (deriving pecuniary aid only from a single ally) withstood for seven years the united efforts of the great powers of Europe? No; he ultimately vanquished them all; and in this glorious manner will the United States successfully resist the attacks of our enemies from whatever quarter they may come. In this manner too, wise men know and honest men hope, that England, in the present crisis of her affairs, will repel the projected invasion. It has long been the unfortunate policy of that nation to burthen herself with allies; but she is now clear of them, and her gallant and enlightened sons will not fail to act worthy of themselves.

The next charge that Mr. Monroe's confessions furnish against himself is, that in a series of letters written from Paris (in the character of minister plenipotentiary to the executive authority of the United States) regardless of the principles of neutrality established by the President, and approved by the legislature, he advised a resort to hostile measures against Great-Britain, after being officially apprized that our differences with that court were amicably adjusted by treaty, and even after he had been informed that the treaty was ratified.

Out of the cloud of evidence furnished by himself in support of this charge it will be sufficient to notice two only requesting the reader to pause a moment; to recollect that the treaty when ratified became a law of the land; to observe the respective dates of these communications; to consider their contents; to reflect upon the consequences which must in all probability have attended the adoption of his nefarious advice; and then to determine the difference between his offence and that for which the ex-senator Blount stands impeached. War was not produced in either case; but it was the object aimed at in both. Yet the leaders of the faction have the unblushing effrontry to assert that they have been the friends of peace. Hear then the "precious confessions, of Mr. Monroe whom they have not yet cast off; they must own him with all the confusion and shame with which his works have covered them.

From Mr. Monroe to the Secretary of State.

Paris, June 26th, 1795.

Appendix, page 180. "Peace is a blessing which ought not to be wantonly thrown away; but whether sufficient sacrifices have not been already made to preserve it, and the time arrived when the duty we owe to ourselves, and the respect which is due to the opinion of the world admonish us that the insults and injuries are to be no longer borne, and that we ought to seek redress by again appealing to arms, and putting the issue of our cause upon the event of war;—— is a point which will no doubt be wisely decided by those who have a right to decide it."

This extract is no otherwise important, than as it shews in unequivocal terms the bias and operations of the writers mind at the time he supposed the treaty to be under consideration in this countny, and the political views of the party in the Senate who for three weeks opposed the ratification which they well knew would give a mortal wound to American jacobinism, and all the sanguinary and destructive measures which were prepared to follow its foot-steps. It may too be fairly presumed that if such were the contents of the ex-minister's official communications; he was not wanting, in those of a private and less formal nature, of which it is known that about the commencement of that eventful session of the Senate great numbers arrived. The next extract establishes his guilt, and in conjunction with the preceding, proves incontestibly, that his opinions were derived from the most profligate and polluted source—*the French cabinet.*

From Mr. Monroe to the Secretary of State.

Paris, September 10th, 1795.

Appendix, page 210. After recommending with great solicitude that the adjustment of our differences with England, (at a time when the terms of adjustment had been settled by treaty) should be left to France, he proceeds,

"But to secure success by embarking this government with full zeal in our behalf, and striking terror into England, it will be necessary *to lay hold of her property within the United States*, take the posts, and even invade Canada. This would not only secure to us our claims upon Britain, and especially if we likewise cut up her trade by privateers; but by making a decisive and powerful diversion in favor of France promote and very essentially a general peace." A diversion in favor of France! That was the favorite object of Mr. Monroe, and if attained, sacrifices of American interest and American honor were in his estimation matters of inferior concern. The treaty thus proposed to be annulled for the purpose of making a diversion in favor of France was signed at London on the 19th of November, 1794—the Senate met on the 8th of June, '95, and advised its ratification, and such are the vagaries of our minister's heated brain on the 10th of September following. Whither has all this heroism and military ardor flown? Since returning to America by some strange regeneration not publicly understood, he appears to be a disciple of the meek and lowly General Collot, and like him preaches only the doctrine of peace and humiliation. In the true style of French fraternity and devotion they talk of the impiety of resistance under the chastening rod of the terrible republic, and of the blessings which attend submission. The wrath of our five sovereigns is just, and can only be appeased by the patience and forbearance which these *authorized teachers* inculcate.

Such are the missionaries which Paris the great temple of insurrection and tumult has sent to this country; their views are to distract our public councils—to preach peace, peace to an unsuspecting people whom they have long deluded, when there is no peace—to calumniate and detract from the well earned fame of the illustrious Washington—to accuse the firm and faithful Adams of favoring royalty, and of making war speeches for the purpose of wounding that liberty which the services of his life have so eminently contributed to establish; and as if their enmity against the people of the United States whom they profess "to adore" was not confined to this world; they have vainly conceived the project of undermining the religious opinions of our country. Citizens of America! Beware of the political as well as religious heresies of these missionaries; they are foreigners; they are wolves in sheep's cloathing; they belong not to us!

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY—FEBRUARY 23.

The bill providing for the widows and orphans of certain deceased officers, was read the third time and passed.

A communication was laid before the house by the Speaker from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing sundry documents prepared by the late commissioner of the revenue, in consequence of a resolution of the house of the 6th of January, 1797, requiring to be laid before the house every session, within ten days after its meeting, a statement of the net produce of the internal Revenues, the salaries of the collectors, &c. for the year proceeding. The Secretary apologizes for not having made the communication sooner.—It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. S. Smith presented a petition from the printers of the daily papers in Baltimore, complaining of the irregular manner in which they receive the Philadelphia newspapers, owing, as they suppose, to the large quantity sent by the post, and praying that they may be allowed to receive them free of postage in the ordinary way in which letters are received.

Mr. S. Smith moved that this petition be referred to the committee on the subject of Post-Offices and Post-Roads; but on Mr. Thatcher's (the chairman of that committee) saying, that he believed the Post-master General had already taken means to remedy the grievance complained of, the petition was referred to him.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house, that they had passed the bill for the relief of William Alexander, and the bill for appropriating a sum of money for holding a treaty with the Indians. The committee of enrolment, reported these bills duly enrolled, and they received the signature of the Speaker.

Mr. R. Williams presented the petition of F. W. Eldridge, praying for compensation for services of his father, who died in the service of the United States.—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. D. Foster from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of John M. Taylor, who prayed for the payment of certain warrants. On a motion to have this report read a second time for the purpose of being agreed to by the house, Mr. Giles expressed a wish that it might for the present lie upon the table. Agreed.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the unfinished business of the bill for altering the manner of entering stills, was postponed till Monday.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in the following words:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

"The inclosed Memorial from the commissioners (appointed under an act of the United States entitled, "an act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States) representing the situation and circumstances of the city of Washington, I take this opportunity to present to both houses of the Legislature and recommend to their consideration. Alexander White, Esq. one of those Commissioners, is now in this city, and will be able to give to Congress, or any of their Committees, any explanations or further information, which the subject may require."

"JOHN ADAMS."

United States, Feb. 23, 1798.

The message and the memorial accompanying it (which prays further assistance from Congress in behalf of the Federal City) were ordered to be printed, and were referred to a committee of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Craik, Sitgreaves, Brent, Stanford, Varnum, Allen, and Sumpter.

Mr. Gallatin moved that the unfinished business of the bill providing the means of Foreign Intercourse, be postponed, for the purpose of taking up the report of the committee of Privileges.—Agreed.

The Speaker having read the report, which was a recommendation to disagree to the resolution for expelling Mr. Griswold and Mr. Lyon.

Mr. Davis said he hoped the house would disagree to the report of their committee of privileges; after this was done, the resolution could be altered in such a manner as gentlemen might think proper.

Mr. Dent called for the yeas and Nays.—Agreed to be taken.

Mr. Sitgreaves said there were many considerations which should incline the house to come to a decision upon the present business without entering into any unnecessary discussion; and there were others which should lead them to avoid coming to an immediate decision. He should, therefore move that the further consideration of this subject be postponed until the 4th of March, 1799.

Mr. Nicholas called for the yeas and nays upon this question; which being agreed to were taken as follows:

YEAS.

Messr. Allen, Bartlett, Bayard, Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Dana, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Hartley, Hindman, Hosmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Morris, Otis, Isaac Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Sewall, Shepard; Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Sprague, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Van Allen, J. Williams.—38.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baer, Baldwin, Baird, Benton, Blount, Bryan, Burgess, Cabell, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Craik, Davis, Dawson, Dent, Elmendorf, Evans, Findley, Gallatin, Giles, Gillespie, Gregg, Hanna, Harper, Harper, Harrison, Havens, Heister, Holmes, Jones, Livingston, Locke, Machir, Macon, Matthews, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Nicholas, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, Tillinghast, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Venable, Wadsworth, R. Williams.—53.

The motion for postponement being lost the question on agreeing to the report of the Committee recurred.

Mr. Bayard believed it would not be in order to call for a division of the question. The resolution implicated two person, which he thought improper. If the report of the committee was, however, disagreed to, he supposed it would then be in order to move for a division of the question. He should, therefore, vote against the report as he wished the cases to be separately considered, as they stood on distinct ground, and were not attended with the same circumstances; and reasoning from analogy, he knew of no instance in a Court of Justice, where two persons had ever been included in the same charge when their crimes were different. If the situation of both these gentlemen had been the the same there might have been propriety in coupling them together; but as this was not the case, he was opposed to taking an opinion upon both together.

Mr. M'Dowell thought it would be proper to take the same course in this business as was taken in a former case. He moved, therefore, that the report be read a second time, for the purpose of committing it to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Gordon was opposed to this mode of proceeding. Every one knew the question and were as well prepared to decide upon it now, as they would be after going into a committee upon it.

Mr. Giles thought it would comport more with the dignity of the house, to decide this business without going into a committee of the whole, as he believed every one had made up his mind upon it. If gentlemen intended by the course heretofore taken to raise the dignity of the house, he thought they had deceived themselves; for he believed the house was never in a less dignified attitude than during that discussion.

Mr. M'Dowell thought the mode he had pointed out necessary, for the sake of uniformity; but, as other gentlemen seemed to think it unnecessary, he would withdraw his motion.

Mr. R. Williams wished to know whether it would be in order to amend the report of the committee of privileges; or to suggest the propriety of disagreeing to it, for the purpose of substituting a different punishmend from that proposed, viz. that the offending members should be reprimanded by the Speaker in the presence of the house? He believed that a punishment of this kind would satisfy many gentleman who did not wish to expel the members, but who at the same time, did not wish they should go unpunished.

The Speaker said that motion would be in order after the report of the committee was decided upon.

Mr. Gallatin remarked, that if the report was agreed to, the resolution for an expulsion would of course be negatived, and then any other proposition would be in order; and, on the other hand, if the report was disagreed to, the resolution would be before them, and open to amendment. Mr. G. said he rose to make an observation upon what fell from the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. Bayard). That gentleman had said he would vote against the report, because he wished to distinguish between the two members. The reason which he gave, though he might have good reasons for his vote, did not appear to him to be correct. That gentleman seemed to suppose that the facts for which the two members were to be expelled, were offences of the same nature, and committed on the same day. What related to the previous conduct of the member from Vermont, was not now under consideration. In order to have that conduct before them, it would be necessary that a reconsideration of it should be moved by a member who voted against that member's expulsion, and seconded by another member who voted on the same side of the question. The argument of the gentleman from Delaware, therefore, did not apply. He said, he should himself vote in favour of the report of the committee of privileges; as he was against expelling either of the gentlemen.

Mr. Dana agreed with the gentleman last up in his conclusions; but he did not seem rightly to have understood the argument of the gentleman from Delaware. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania was acquainted with legal principles, with established principles relative to punishment, he must know that no persons can be charged jointly with an offence, except jointly guilty, and except they had mutually agreed to commit the offence. The resolution in its present form, therefore, offended against established maxims of propriety.

Mr. Bayard said, the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was not correct. He had stated that the offences of the two members were the same in circumstances, and committed at the same time. He apprehended the two cases were very distinct; as by the depositions be-

fore the houſe, it appeared that the member from Connecticut was committed *before* the houſe was called to order, and that the offence of the member from Vermont was committed *after* the houſe was called to order. The argument moſt depended upon in a former caſe, againſt the expulſion of the member from Vermont, was that which inſiſted that the act of violence complained of, being committed when the houſe was not in ſeſſion, was not a cauſe of expulſion. If this argument had weight at that time, it ought alſo to have weight in the preſent caſe. It would therefore, be the height of injuſtice to blend the two caſes together; ſince there might be cauſe for expelling one member, and not the other.

The Speaker obſerved that every thing which had been ſaid with reſpect to a diviſion of the queſtion was out of order, as it could not be divided. He would alſo remark, in order to ſhorten the debate, *that the houſe was not called to order when the ſtroke was made by the member from Vermont, upon the member from Connecticut without the bar of the houſe.*

Mr Harper aſked if the report of the committee ſhould not be agreed to, whether the reſolution might not then be agreed to?

The Speaker replied, it could not be divided; but a ſeparate reſolution might be brought forward.

The queſtion on agreeing to the report of the committee, which recommended a diſagreement to the reſolution, for an expulſion of the two members, was then taken by yeas and nays as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Allen, Baldwin, Bartlett, Brent, Brooke, Bullock, Cabell, Champlin, Chapman, T. Claiborne, W. C. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Cochran, Coit, Dana, Dawſon, Elmendorf, Findley, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, Fowler, J. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gilleſpie, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Gregg, Hanna, Harriſon, Hartley, Havens, Hindman, Hoſmer, Imlay, Jones, Livingſton, Locke, Lyman, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, Morris, New, Nicholas, Otis, Iſaac Parker, Read, Rutledge, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickſon, Sitgreaves, Skinner, N. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprague, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompſon, A. Trigg, Van Allen, Varnum, Venable, J. Williams, R. Williams—73.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Baer, Bard, Bayard, Benton, Blount, Bryan, Burgeſs, Craik, Dent, Davis, Evans, Grove, Harper, Heiſter, Holmes, Kittera, Machir, Matthews, Tillinghaſt, J. Trigg, Wadſworth—21.

The reſolution for an expulſion having been diſagreed to,

Mr. R. Williams propoſed a reſolution in the following words:

"Reſolved, That Roger Griſwold and Matthew Lyon, for riotous and diſorderly behaviour in this houſe, are highly cenſurable, and that they be reprimanded by the Speaker in the preſence of the houſe."

Mr. Harper moved the previous queſtion upon this reſolution. He did it, he ſaid, upon this ground. The houſe had juſt decided, and they had lately decided in another inſtance, that diſorderly conduct ſhall not be puniſhed by expulſion; and it was his opinion that no leſs puniſhment than expulſion ought to be inflicted, as he was unwilling to diminiſh the reprehenſive power of the houſe, by inflicting what he thought inadequate puniſhment for the offence. If there were any gentlemen who thought this conduct excuſable, and that it ought not to be puniſhed, they would, of courſe, vote in favour of the previous queſtion; and thoſe who thought with him, that both ought to be expelled, would alſo vote in favour of it.

Mr. Nicholas called for the yeas and nays upon this queſtion.—Agreed to be taken.

Mr. Gallatin ſaid, by the gentleman from S. Carolina's having moved the previous queſtion, he had excluded any diſcuſſion upon the merits of the main queſtion. Mr. G. wiſhed ſome reaſons might be given why the main queſtion ought not to be put. Thoſe given by the gentleman from S. Carolina were applicable to the reſolution itſelf; they were reaſons why he ſhould vote againſt the reſolution, but they did not ſtrike him as reaſons why the queſtion ſhould not at all be taken.

The previous queſtion was then put in this form, "*Shall the main queſtion* (viz. the reſolution for reprimanding the offending members) *now be put?*" And the yeas and nays were taken as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Burgeſs, Cabell, T. Claiborne, W. C. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Davis, Dawſon, Elmendorf, Findley, Fowler, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gilleſpie, Gregg. Hanna, Harriſon, Havens, Heiſter, Holmes, Jones, Livingſton, Locke, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, Nicholas, Skinner, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams—47.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Allen, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, Brookes, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dent, Evans, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, J. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Grove, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Hoſmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Matthews, Morris, Otis, Iſaac Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickſon, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Sprague, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompſon, Tillinghaſt, Van Allen, Wadſworth, J. Williams—48.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the unfiniſhed buſineſs, of the bill providing the means of Foreign Intercourſe, was poſtponed till Monday.

Mr. Livingſton then moved the order of the day on the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for the relief and protection of American Seamen; when the amendment requiring maſters of veſſels to give bond for the return of their ſeamen, or to render a proper account of them, came again under diſcuſſion, but ſome difference of opinion ariſing upon the propriety of the clauſe, a motion was made to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole, which was carried, and it was made the order of the day for Monday.

Adjourned till Monday.

REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE *of* PRIVILEGES, *to whom was referred, on the 16th inſtant, a* MOTION *for the* EXPULSION *of* ROGER GRISWOLD *and* MATTHEW LYON, *Members of this Houſe, for riotous and diſorderly behaviour, committed in the Houſe. Ordered to lie on the table the 20th February, 1798.—Publiſhed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives*

(Continued from yeſterday's Gazette.)

Mr. Imlay's Teſtimony.

James H. Imlay being requeſted by the committee of privileges to communicate his recollection of the affair between Mr. Lyon and Mr. Griſwold, ſays, that he came to the hall on Thurſday morning the 15th inſtant, a few minutes after eleven o'clock; found Mr. Griſwold in the hall, ſitting in the chair uſually occupied by Mr. Hindman, apparently engaged in reading a letter. Mr. Lyon came into the hall about three minutes after this deponent, with a cane in his hand, and took the ſeat he uſually occupies, or the one next to it on the north ſide. After caſting his eyes around the hall for a few ſeconds, he appeared to be employed in looking over ſome papers lying on his deſk. During ing this time, which might have been the ſpace of between three or four minutes, Mr. Griſwold continued reading his letter. At length he appeared to have finiſhed the reading, and was about folding it up, when he diſcovered Mr. Lyon. At this time this deponent was ſtanding within a yard, or thereabouts, of Mr. Griſwold, who immediately on obſerving Mr. Lyon, walked to the receſs under the window on the north ſide of the ſpeaker's chair, where he had placed his cane; taking this in his hand, he walked to the oppoſite ſide of the hall, directly in front of the ſpeaker's ſeat, to the place where the member from Vermont was ſitting, and when in front of Mr. Lyon ſtruck him with the cane. Mr. Lyon appeared to diſcover Mr. Griſwold about the inſtant his arm was raiſed to ſtrike, and at the utterance of ſome expreſſion by Mr. Griſwold, which this deponent did not exactly hear, but ſuppoſed to be "You raſcal." Mr. Lyon, when he received the blow, appeared to be in the act of riſing. Mr Griſwold repeated his blow. Mr. Lyon roſe, came out from his ſeat without his cane, advanced towards Mr. Griſwold, as if with an endeavour to cloſe on with him, which Mr. Griſwold avoided by ſtriking him or puſhing him off with his left hand, and repeated his blows with his cane, as often as ten or eleven times, ſometimes ſtriking on his head, and ſometimes over the ſhoulders. Mr. Lyon appeared now to deſiſt from attempting to cloſe in with Mr. Griſwold, and endeavoured to gain the north-weſt ſide or corner of the ſpeaker's ſeat. This he did, Mr. Griſwold repeating his blows. Mr. Lyon being now near the ſtove, on the ſame ſide of the chair as juſt mentioned, ſeized the tongs ſtanding by the ſtove. Mr Griſwold then immediately cloſed with him, and after a ſhort ſcuffle, or conteſt, Mr. Lyon was thrown by Mr. Griſwold, who fell with him, and with one hand endeavoured to prevent Mr. Lyon from uſing the tongs to his injury, and with the other ſtruck him once or twice in the face. They were then ſeparated by the interference of ſeveral members. What happened without the bar at the weſt end of the hall, this deponent did not ſee.

J. H. IMLAY.

Sworn and ſubſcribed the 17th February, 1798.
Coram, Reynold Keen.

Mr. James Gilleſpie's Teſtimony.

James Gilleſpie being ſworn, ſaith, that on Thurſday morning the 15th inſtant, he came into the houſe of repreſentatives after prayers, and the ſpeaker had taken the chair; that whilſt he was warming himſelf at the fire next on the right of the door, he ſaw Matthew Lyon, the member from Vermont, come to the letter bag, and was putting in ſome letters, as he this deponent, paſſed him going into the houſe; that he ſaw alſo Roger Griſwold ſitting in a chair a ſmall diſtance from the ſpeaker's ſeat, with a large walking-ſtick ſtanding near him; that I went immediately to the alphabet and made ſearch for my letters and as I turned to my ſeat to read them, I heard a noiſe of blows, &c. on looking that way, I ſaw Roger Griſwold ſtrike Matthew Lyon, who was in his place near the centre of the front deſk oppoſite to the ſpeaker's ſeat, where he was then ſitting; that as Mr. Lyon was getting round the deſk he received two or three blows, and on attempting to cloſe in with Mr. Griſwold, he, Mr. Lyon received ſeveral ſevere ſtrokes with the ſtick from Mr. Griſwold. That the deponent conceiving, from the complexion of the affair, that it was a preconcerted plan, did not interfere, but aſked the Speaker to call to order, which he declined, although the call was loud from different parts of the houſe. That as Mr. Lyon advanced on Mr. Griſwold, he retreated back towards the window near the ſpeaker's ſeat, by which Mr. Lyon became poſſeſſed of a pair of tongs and ſtruck at Mr. Griſwold, on which Mr. Griſwold cloſed in with him, and they fell, and in a little time were parted. That Mr. Lyon expreſſed a diſapprobation at being parted, and ſaid as he was riſing, I wiſh I had been let alone awhile. That the deponent recollects that, as he turned to his ſeat, he ſaw Mr. Sewall, from Maſſachuſetts; and on he, the deponent, expreſſing his diſapprobation of ſuch conduct, Mr. Sewall replied it was right, for we ought to have done them juſtice, and expelled Mr Lyon; to which I anſwered, take to yourſelves all the juſtice that appertains to it, and went and read my letters, and heard no more for ſome time, when looking up, I ſaw Mr. Sitgreaves going out of the ſouth paſſage, with a walking ſtick, I believe, for Mr. Griſwold; and then, and not before, the houſe was called to order, when this deponent thinks it was more than half paſt eleven o'clock.

JAMES GILLISPIE.

Sworn and ſubſcribed the 17th February, 1798.
Coram, Reynold Keen.

Queſtions by Mr Sewall.

Q. Did not the converſation you ſuppoſe to have happened with me, take place when you was, and I appeared to be, agitated with the confuſion of the ſcene?

A. It was. I returned to my deſk to read my letters from the firſt ſcene, and I preſume ſomewhat agitated.

Q. Are you in any degree poſitive of the words you ſtate to have heard from me?

A. To the beſt of my recollection, theſe were the words uſed, or they were words to the ſame effect.

[*To be Continued.*]

TO LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 1ſt April next,

The Houſe No. 258 High-ſtreet,

At preſent occupied by P. BUTLER, Eſq.

Apply to

Edward Shoemaker,

No. 127, High ſtreet.

February 24 cod3w

Hyſon and Young Hyſon Tea.

A few cheſts of excellent quality, for ſale, corner of Second and Pine ſtreets. Dec 26—eotf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 24.

ELECTION.

	B. R. MORGAN.	I. ISRAEL.
City	2041	1498
Northern Lib.	441	1135
Southwark	322	746
Buſtleton	347	102
Blockley & Kingſ.	96	77
Germantown	283	265
Delaware Coun.	1010	360
	4540	4183
	4183	
Maj. for B. R. M.	357	

TRIUMPH of ORDER.

A review of all the circumſtances attending the conteſt juſt decided, diſplays the final triumph of the friends to order, in a light ſplendid indeed. The paltry faction of pretended republicans had left unemployed no reſource of art or violence that might directly or remotely contribute to forward their deſigns. In lawleſs mobs they tyrannically beat up the quarters of the peaceable federaliſts, and actually threatened with the French code of club-law, every man who had firmneſs to obey the dictates of his own conſcience, or purſue the convictions of his reaſon and judgment. Nor did their turbulent and lawleſs practices end here.—On the election ground, in one of the diſtricts, a horſeman, compleatly capariſoned, and armed, with a drawn ſword in his hand, paraded the election ground the whole day, with the manifeſt deſign of awing the weak, with the tremendous label "*Iſrael or Death*," on his cap, and the raw-head and bloody bones with a coffin, underneath. In another diſtrict, the dependants on Citizen Snuff, the *Leper*, paraded the ground with French cockades in their hats, and armed with bludgeons. Corruption, of the foulеſt kind, was carried on by ſubſcription, and many taverns were kept open for a week previous to the election, free of expence to all precious republicans. By means like theſe, and a thouſand other arts, by calumnies and lies of the foulеſt and moſt groundleſs nature, this inſolent phalanx of *foi diſant* republicans, appear in the reſult with a falſe and unbottomed force—with a weight not their own. The weather, too, unfortunately cut off many hundred votes, which would otherwiſe appear in the federal ſide. It is a fact, too remarkable to eſcape comment, that in the Northern Liberties where the whole number of taxables amount only to 1800, that the total amount of votes ſhould reach the aſtoniſhing number of near 1600; while in the city, where the taxables amount to 8000, no more than 3400 votes can be drawn out. This is ſtrange, very ſtrange!

Under all theſe circumſtances diſadvantageous on the one hand, and the extraordinary and illegal ſteps reſorted to on the other, it is a circumſtance irreſiſtibly evincive of the overbearing ſtrength of the friends of order, that, they finally triumphed. Animated by ſo glorious and ſplendid an iſſue; and ſtrong in the confidence which a good cauſe ſo invariably inſpires—let us perſevre with unceaſing conſtancy, in the ways of well doing. For by an invincible conſtancy and perſeverance, alone can we expect to countervail that daring obſtinacy with which the partiſans of confuſion, of treaſon and aſſaſſination unremittingly purſue their deſperate deſigns, againſt the comfort of ſociety, and againſt the fortunes and the lives of us all.

The Aurora ſays the independent federal electors of the city were bribed. It is aſked who bribed the federal yeomen of Delaware county? It is thus the ADORERS of the people compliment their virtue and integrity when they preſume to exerciſe their own judgment in oppoſition to theſe would be tyrants, the excluſive patriots.

COMMUNICATION.

Benjamin F. Bache, "*the impartial editor of the Aurora,*" ſince his expulſion from the place of a note-taker in the houſe of repreſentatives, has occaſionally appeared in the gallery of the ſenate, for the purpoſe of giving to the public the debates of that body. On Friday of laſt week and Monday of this, the ſenate were occupied in diſcuſſing an amendment propoſed by Mr. Teazewell to a bill regulating the proceedings on impeachments, which contemplated the trial of impeachment *by Jury*. Mr. Bache was preſent, and took *notes of all* that was ſaid, and of the reſult when the queſtion was taken. He has favored his readers with the ſpeech of Mr. Tazewell, *reviſed and corrected* by the author. But though he pretends, when it ſuits him, that *his calling* as an editor, involves in it the duty of giving the public an impartial ſtatement *of all* that paſſes in the national legiſlature; yet he has thought it conſiſtent with his *nice probity* to ſuppreſs not *only all* that was ſaid in anſwer to Mr. Tazewell's motion, but the final reſult. And the public are not yet informed of the fate of a propoſition which went *radically* to deſtroy that important check *on executive influence*, the power of impeachment in the houſe of repreſentatives. The reaſon for ſuch conduct will be readily ſeen by attending to the votes on that queſtion.—The yeas and nays were as follows:

AYES—Meſſrs. Tazewell, Maſon and Jackſon.

NOES.—Meſſrs. Anderſon, Bloodworth, Brown, Bingham, Chipman, Foſter, Goodhue, Greene, Gunn, Hillhouſe, Hobart, Howard, Hunter, Lawrance, Langdon, Latimer, Lloyd, Livermore, Marſhall, Martin, Paine, Read, Roſs, Stockton, Sedgwick, Tatnall, Trecy.

Died on Thurſday morning, in this city, JOHN PATTERSON Eſq. of Lanſingburg, in the 57th year of his age; formerly an officer in the Britiſh army, and at the revolution collector of the cuſtoms at this port. His remains were this morning interred in Chriſt Church burying ground, attended by a number of his former reſpectable friends and acquaintance.

☞ XIMINES, No. I. will appear on Monday.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, February 17.

Lateſt from Europe.

FROM SPAIN.

We are informed, by a gentleman from *Marblehead*, of the arrival there yeſterday morning, of capt. Hooper, in 45 days from Bilboa, who ſays it was reported at Bilboa, before he ſailed, that general Buonaparte had arrived at Paris from Italy—that he had been complimented with a civic feaſt, at which all the foreign miniſters had been invited, except the envoys of the United States! That an embargo had been laid throughout France; and that an American veſſel, commanded by capt. Dixey of Marblehead, had been taken and ſent into Bayonne, notwithſtanding ſhe had the ſo much boaſted of amulet, a Role d'equiage.

SPANISH DECREE.

[*Received by Capt. Hopkins. Tranſlated by Mr. Sales,*]

Having read to the King the reflections of the Board of Commerce, and having informed him of other precedents, and of what occurred in the former war againſt Great Britain, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant permiſſion, that during the actual war, the commerce of Spain, with her poſſeſſions in America, ſhould be carried on with neutral flags, and leaving full liberty to the merchant to expedite the veſſels of this deſcription, either from the licenced ports in Spain, or from thoſe of foreign nations. But the veſſels of this laſt claſs, muſt ſubmit to three conditions.

1ſt. That they muſt pay in the ports of America, beſides the duties eſtabliſhed there thoſe that they would have paid, had they ſailed from Spain.

2d That they muſt not carry any of the articles prohibited by the regulation of free commerce.

3d. That the returns muſt be made to the ports of the Peninſula, without being ſubjected to any in particular. On theſe conditions we grant all the ſolicitations made on the ſubject. SAABEDRA.

Further; The King has been pleaſed to free commerce in general, from the neceſſity of loading determined quantities of foreign goods, that are ſent to America; and the Department of the Treaſury in Spain, notifies it to that of America, for their information and government, in what concerns them. GAREL.

St. Lorenzo, Nov. 17th, 1797.

Capt. Cook, from Provincetown, (Cape Cod) informs, that a perſon who calls himſelf Gidley, was apprehended, (from a variety of circumſtances appearing againſt him) as being concerned in an attrocious buſineſs, of which the following are the particulars as related. A Mr. Baker with his ſon, were proceeding into the country for the purpoſe of purchaſing a farm. They had muſtered together about 1500 dollars—and got nearly as far as Rocheſter, when, on ſtopping at a tavern, at the cloſe of the day, with intent to paſs the night, they remarked three men who behaved in an extraordinary manner. They were alarmed, and urged the landlord to compel them to depart; but he replied, that from the nature of his buſineſs he was neceſſitated to entertain ſuch as made application.—The farmer and his ſon than concluded to go to the next public houſe, which was about 12 miles diſtance. They had arrived but a few minutes at this ſecond place of accommodation, when the three ſuſpicious perſons entered. This increaſed the fears of the honeſt yeoman; he made the ſame requeſt to this innholder, as to the former one, and had much the ſame reply, adding however, that he alſo ſuſpected the men had bad intention, offered the travellers a room to themſelves, and the uſe of two piſtols and a cutlaſs, which were excepted; and the family ſoon after retired to reſt. The farmer did not ſleep. About midnight a knocking was heard at the chamber door. The farmer demanded what was wanted. It was ſaid that a ſaddle was left in the room, which it was neceſſary to have immediately. There was no ſaddle in the room, and the perſons at the door were denied entrance. Immediately the door was burſt open, and the three villains appeared at the threſhold. The farmer inſtantly fired and ſhot one. The remaining two continued to advance, when the ſecond piſtol was diſcharged and another of the raſcals fell, the ſon at the ſame moment ſtruck the other a ſevere blow upon the forehead—and he retreated with precipitation, and for that time, eſcaped. On looking into the other rooms of the houſe, it was diſcovered that the villains had murdered the landlord, previous to attacking the chamber which held the ſpirited countryman and his ſon. To this effect is the account we have heard.

Yeſterday, SAMUEL COOPER, eſq. one of the members from this town, reſigned his ſeat in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

NEW-YORK: February 22.

IMPORTANT.

On monday arrived in town on their way to Congreſs, two Chiefs of the Cochnewaga Tribe of Canada Indians, with five other Northern-Tribe Chiefs. They inform that Col Brandt, of the Six Nations, had ſent out three Runners into the different Tribes to the North, for the purpoſe of inviting them to a confederated Council at the Fire-Place of the Mohawks. Among the reſt, Meſſengers were ſent to the Cochnewagas for this purpoſe, with a Black Wampum Belt, whoſe anſwer was, "If Col Brandt, or the Mohawks, wiſh a Council with us, they ſhould have met us at our own Fire-Place, and not have called us from home." The Meſſengers went away with this anſwer, but returned again with the Black Belt, and procured a meeting of the middle-aged and younger Chiefs, when they "opened the top of the buſineſs," which, they ſay, appeared to be fraught with miſchief againſt the United States. They propoſed to the Cochnewagas, that they ſhould ſell their lands which they now poſſeſs near the territory of the United States, and move over the Lake further within the Britiſh territory. The Cochnewagas obſerved that they enjoyed peace and plenty round their own Fire-Places and that they would not take up the Hatchet againſt the United States. Theſe Chiefs further ſay, had the Belt been mixed with white, or had it been wholly red, or altogether white, it would have indicated peaceable intentions, but being entirely black intimated miſchief. They are now on their way to Philadelphia, to give information to Congreſs of the intended combination of the Indians. They ſay their nation conſiſts of 500 Warriors, from 16 to 45 years of age. They have travelled 500 miles on foot, at their own expence, to communicate this information.

This was handed us by a gentleman who had ſeveral interviews with them, but it is probable this buſineſs will be more fully developed to the Executive, through which channel we may ſhortly expect it.

NEW-THEATRE.

On Monday, 26th February, 1798, will be preſented the laſt new comedy, called

THE WILL,

Or, a School for Daughters.

To which will be added (not performed theſe two years) the favorite muſical Entertainment, called

The Children in the Wood.

Sir Rowland,	Mr. Warren
Lord Alford,	Mr. Hardinge
Walter,	Mr. Harwood
Apathy,	Mr. Francis
Gabriel,	Mr. Bliſſett
Oliver,	Mr. Taylor
Ruffian,	Mr. Hunter
Helen, (the firſt time)	Mrs. Hardinge
Joſephine,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Winifred,	Mrs. Doctor
Boy,	Maſter Warren
Girl,	Miſs Hardinge

☞ The doors will be opened at half paſt five, and the performance begin at half paſt ſix preciſely.

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Eſtate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the reſidence of General John Cadwalader, ſituate on Saſſafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1000 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and conſiſt of a handſome Dwelling Houſe, two large Barns with Cow houſes, Stables for fifty horſes, a ſpacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two ranges of Overſeer's houſes, two ranges of two ſtory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houſes, a Smoak houſe, &c. &c.—The whole Eſtate being nearly ſurrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fiſhery. It is conveniently ſituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a ſhort ſail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premiſes; alſo, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The ſoil is moſtly a rich loam.—The whole will be ſold together, or divided into ſmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently ſituated) as may ſuit the purchaſer. The Stock on ſaid Farm, conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will alſo be diſpoſed of——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

TO THE

Citizens of the United States.

THE *Miſſionary Society* of *Philadelphia*, impreſſed with the importance of ameliorating the condition and augmenting the happineſs of mankind, are impelled by motives of religion and benevolence to attempt the propagation of chriſtian and civil knowledge among the aborigines of America.

Thoſe who have experienced the bleſſed effects of real religion, muſt feel a deſire to diſſeminate its principles, wherever the footſteps of a fellow man may be found.—An opportunity now offers, for ſuch to evince their ſincerity, by laboring together in accompliſhing the ancient prediction—"*The knowledge of the Lord ſhall cover the earth as the waters do the ſea.*"

Living in an age when the devaſtations of war teach us to appreciate and extend the bleſſings of peace, all good and enlightened citizens will concur with us, that every ſtep which tends to introduce the arts of civilization among the Indians, muſt be highly favorable to the intereſt of the United States.

The eaſy acceſs which may be had at preſent to the different tribes, by means of government eſtabliſhments in various parts of their territory—their tranquil ſtate, and the freindly diſpoſition of ſome of their chiefs—diſpoſe the Society to believe that their addreſs is not premature. They preſume that nothing more is neceſſary to excite the attention and ſecure the ſupport of their fellow citizens than to preſent their plan to the conſideration of the public.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, penetrated with a conviction that their duty and happineſs are involved in promoting the knowledge and diffuſing the ſpirit of the Chriſtian religion, do aſſociate for the purpoſe of ſupporting a miſſionary among the American Heathen and the frontier ſettlements of the United States, as an eligible mean of accompliſhing ſo deſirable an object.—Aware of the pernicious effects of *party ſpirit*, they think it neceſſary to adopt for their guide (as well as to exhibit to the world the principles by which they will be governed) the following

CONSTITUTION.

I. The aſſociation ſhall be called the *Miſſionary Society.*

II. Any perſon ſigning the conſtitution and paying the ſum of one dollar to the treaſurer and the further ſum of one dollar yearly, is a member during the payment of his or her ſubſcription.

III. The ſociety ſhall elect by ballot an acting committee to conſiſt of a treaſurer, ſecretary and ſeven members, one third of whom ſhall be renewed every ſix months—five ſhall form a quorum to tranſact buſineſs and have power to call ſpecial meetings.

IV. The ſociety ſhall meet every three months at an appointed place to enact the neceſſary laws and deliberate on the report of the committee reſpecting the ſtate and progreſs of the inſtitution.

V. No miſſionary ſhall be conſidered qualified who is not capable of practiſing or teaching ſome uſeful art as well as a rational ſyſtem of religion.—No other *teſt* ſhall be required, excepting, evidences of piety and zeal—that he renounce all ſectarian names and adopt ſimply that of CHRISTIAN.

VI. Should the funds of the ſociety permit, inſtitutions for inſtructing the Indians in the agricultural and mechanical arts, ſhall be eſtabliſhed among them.

VII. As ſoon as a ſufficient number have ſubſcribed, the committee ſhall publiſh under their inſpection a periodical miſcellany entitled the "*Miſſionary*," and the profits ariſing from the ſale ſhall be applied to the funds of the ſociety.

*** No alteration or amendment ſhall be made in the above conſtitution, without the conſent of two thirds of the members, and every ſuch improvement muſt be propoſed three months prior to its diſcuſſion.

The conſtitution is left for ſignatures at 177 S. Second-ſtreet.

☞ The *Little Turtle*, one of the moſt influential characters among the Indians North Weſt of the Ohio (who is now in this city) is very anxious to forward the views of the ſociety. The Interpreter capt. Wells, is alſo very ſanguine as to the proſpect of ſucceſs, and promiſes all the aid in his power. February 24.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG's Book-ſtore,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.

Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer ;

Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.

In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales.
——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde. LEMIERE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE botween *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it ;

And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England, France,* and *America.*

In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects ; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Pars, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account ; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united.* The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations ; and although the propheſies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author aliots excluſively and forever to the latter; the author's *partiality affects on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment.* The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs. that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the expoſtations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France ; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous ; the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied ; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786 ; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives: *Amongſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI

General examination of the deſects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States ; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious ; and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery ; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defeaſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui forment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi ; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

W. HAYDON

Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has ſtudied ſeveral years under one of the moſt eminent maſters in that ſcience)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as uſual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewiſe, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himſelf his terms will be particularly advantageous to thoſe that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. §2w

TO BE SOLD,

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the houſe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ſtable, and other improvements.—The houſe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in good repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central poſition and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of

ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.

January 11 §

The Subſcriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the ſame having been loſt. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted ; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. } *Adminiſtr'r*

January 4. dtf

Copper for Sheathing,
For Sale, by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine-ſtreet, near Fifth.

January 29 d1w

Genteel Boarding and Lodging

To be had at a moderate price—Enquire a No. 138, Arch-ſtreet.

Jan. 27. d2w

A Houſe in Burlington for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has a large, convenient two-ſtory brick Houſe, with Stables, Carriage-houſe, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jerſey, which he wiſhes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth ſtreet, to GEORGE WALKER,

Who has alſo for Sale,

Lots in Waſhington City,

Contignous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.

December 29. 70t

To be ſold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ſtory brick Houſe and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. ſituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the township of Moyamenſing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taſte and elegance, ſtand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

PROPOSAL.

HAVING met with a liberal patronage, the Subſcriber is emboldened to iſſue propoſals for printing by ſubſcription, the JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, from their firſt meeting in 1775, to the preſent time.

This work ſhall be printed with a new type, made for the purpoſe ; and on good paper. It will be delivered at one dollar per volume (octavo) in 6 vols.—caſh to be paid on delivery.

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the merits of this undertaking—the ſcarcity of the Journals throughout the United States, is ſufficient to juſtify the printer in his hope of meeting with that ſucceſs, which he is certain the enterprize deſerves.

JOHN PARKER.

Jan. 27. d 6t

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molaſſes
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogſhead of paint bruſhes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had of Meſſrs. Dobſon, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookſellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaſt Bank of Hudſon's River, ſtate of New-York, where any article of various ſorts and ſhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ſtoves upon a new conſtruction, that ſaves three fourths of the fuel commonly uſed in caſt-iron ſtoves or open chymnies ; they are beſides very wholeſome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a ſkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the ſaid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Eſq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. cod4w

New-York, January 24, 1798.

PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room ;
For Publiſhing by Subſcription,

An Appeal to Impartial Poſterity,

By MADAME ROLAND ;
Wife of the Miniſter of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be compriſed in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Bookſellers, and others, who acquire Subſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-ſtreet—and at the different Bookſtores in New-York. Alſo, by William Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreet, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch.

Feb. 20. eod2m

PROPOSALS,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,

A TREATISE
ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,

Containing a detail of the various crimes and miſdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at preſent, injured and endangered : And ſuggeſting remedies for their prevention.

BY A MAGISTRATE,

Acting for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex ; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter ; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half* ; although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay ; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's's book-ſtore, No 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other bookſellers in the city ; by George Hill, in Baltimore ; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.

January 31. 2awta

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handſome two ſtory Houſe, with the Lot on which it is erected, ſituated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy village of Bordentown. The houſe is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main ſtreet, and extends with the ſame breadth to back ſtreet. Alſo, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, ſeparated from the former by back ſtreet. One third only of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, ſuch credit will be given as the purchaſer may chuſe. This property will be ſold free of all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, reſiding in Bordentown, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 144, Market-ſtreet.

December 2. 3awtf

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-ſtreet,

INFORMS thoſe who wiſh to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has juſt opened his LIBRARY, conſiſting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the beſt calculated to afford either uſeful inſtruction, or pleaſure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be ſeen at every book-ſeller's in town.

N. B. All tranſlations from and into the French, Engliſh and Spaniſh Languages, executed with accuracy and diſpatch. co1m nov. 15.

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,

By John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Conſtitutions

Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States : exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration ; with Notes and Obſervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every ſecond, fourth, and ſixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, ſouth Fifth ſtreet, above Spruce-ſtreet. cod4w

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James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front ſtreet.
HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto ſutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madras ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea

Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glaſs Ware aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.

Nov. 18 3tawtf

Imported (via New-York) on the ſhip Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at No. 61, Cheſnut ſtreet, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorias
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muſlins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Penſiaſoes	Chaſla Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Leſſer Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

Valuable Books,

Juſt received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and ſelling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut Street.

CATALOGUES

Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. Theſe added to O's uſual ſtock, form an extenſive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and compriſe books in ſundry languages and on various ſubjects.

This Day is Publiſhed,

By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handſomely bound and lettered, and embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece and ſeventy three cuts.)

The Looking Glaſs for the Mind,
OR,
The JUVENILE FRIEND ;

Being a valuable collection of intereſting and miſcellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In proſe and verſe. Deſigned to improve and amuſe the riſing generation.

In the Preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed,

Dr. DARWIN'S
Plan of Female Edueation.

Subſcriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to ſubſcribers neatly bound, lettered and embelliſhed with an elegant frontiſpiece, for one dollar.

January 3. 3t.

FOR SALE, BY
WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,
129, South Front-ſtreet, next door to the Cuſtom-houſe,
A large aſſortment of
Gold and ſilver Watches

A Time Keeper, by Arnold
Some plated Candleſticks
Double barrelled Guns, by Mortimer, maker to the King of England
Ditto, by Parker
Pair duelling Piſtols, by Knubley, Charing Croſs
Reflecting Teleſcope, by Ribright
Box of patent Medicines
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Small collection of valuable Books, and Books of Prints
30,000 acres of Land in one lot, upon the Big Sandy, in Maſon county, Kentucky, patented by Percival Butler, in 1787.
Alſo, 14 Lake Erie Lots
Invoices or parcels of Watches bought.

January 4. d7t

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, HAS now ready for ſale, a very large aſſortment of *Engliſh, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Alſo*, ſuch elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the ſixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All ſorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper ; Bookbinder's Boards, Paſteboards, ſheathing and blotting Papers ; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the beſt quality, uſed in the counting houſe, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miſcellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

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Yellow Fever and Peſtilential Diſeaſes.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED in one vol. octavo.

By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookſeller,*
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,
(Price, in boards, 87 1-2 Cents)

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW
Of the Science of LIFE ;

On the principles eſtabliſhed in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct ſome important errors of that work, and caſes in illuſtration, chiefly ſelected from the records of their practice, at the General Hoſpital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is ſubjoined, a Treatiſe on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diſeaſes of indirect debility. And a diſſertation on the ſources of Epidemic and, Peſtilential diſeaſes ; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never ariſe from contagion, but are always produced by certain ſtates, or certain viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given ; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. cotf

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth ſtreet.

December 28. 1w

The cargo of the Weſt-Indian from Jamaica, landing at South Street wharf,

136 hhds. and 300 barrels choice Coffee
98 Hhds of prime Sugar
29 Hhds. of Rum.

For ſale By
Peter Blight.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

500,000 Lbs of Java Coffee
800 Bags do. Sugar
Cloves and mace in boxes
A quantity of Hiſpaniola Cocoa
Red Port Wine in pipes and hogſheads
Madeira do. in pipes

February 6 d2weotm

A Roman Catholic Clergyman,

Who has been a conſiderable time on the miſſion in the country parts of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, gives this notice to any extenſive proprietor of land within the ſaid ſtate, and bordering on either the Potomack, Suſquehanna, or Juniata rivers ; that he is enabled to make a ſettlement with from fifty to one hundred and fifty families, if due encouragement be offered.—For further information, apply to the Rev. Leonard Neale, Willing's Alley.

Feb. 8. *2t

For Sale.

THE Subſcriber offers for ſale the property now occupied by him in the town of Weſt-Cheſter and county of Cheſter. It conſiſts of a well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone houſe, 43 feet front, by about 40 deep, four rooms on a floor, with cieled garrets, and a cellar under the whole—A very good ſtone Stable and Coach houſe—And a lot of Ground, three perches wide, by twenty perches depth.

The houſe ſtands on the Main ſtreet ; its ſituation is high and very handſome ; the lot extends to a back ſtreet, on which the ſtable and coach houſe ſtand. The lot is in a high ſtate of cultivation, and there is in the yard a pump of excellent water, which has, at no time, been known to fail.

The ſituation of the town is high, and remarkably healthy—the country around it, fertile and beautiful.

The terms of payment will made to ſuit the purchaſer. They, and the price, will be ſettled, upon application to Mr. JONATHAN SMITH, at no. 149, South Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to

ROBERT FRAZER.

February 5. mwſtf

City Commiſſioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet ; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the ſouth ſide of Mulbrry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtrreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfim

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OVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right ſize—For ſale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.

January 12 3taw6w.

Recently Publiſhed,

And juſt imported from England, by WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second ſtreet, and may be had of MORGAN J. RHEES,

A Cheap and valuable work, in two cloſely printed volumes, in 8vo. (price 3 dollars)

Illuſtrations of Prophecy :

In which are elucidated many predictions, which occur in Iſaiah, Daniel, the writings of the Evangeliſts, and book of Revelation ; which are tho't to foretell among other great events, a revolution in France, favorable to the intereſts of mankind, the overthrow of the papal power and of eccleſiaſtical tyranny, the downfall of civil deſpotiſm, and the ſubſequent melioration of the ſtate of the world : together with

A large collection of Extracts,

Interſperſed through the work, and taken from numerous commentators, particularly from

Joſeph Mede,	Sir Iſaac Newton,
Vitringa,	Mr. William Lowth,
Dr. Th. Goodwin,	Fleming,
Dr. Henry More,	Bengelius,
Dr. John Owen,	Daubuz,
Dr. Creſſener,	Whitby,
Peter Jurieu,	Lowman,
Brenius,	Biſhop Newton, and
Biſhop Chandler,	Biſhop Hurd.

By JOSEPH LOMAS TOWERS.

Beſides various other inquiries treated of in this work, and numerous illuſtrations of prophecy ; it contains a conſiderable number of facts or obſervations on the ſymbolic language of prophecy, the authenticity, uſes, and obſcurity of the apocalypſe, and the genuineneſs of the Hebrew prophets ; on the rapid corruption of chriſtianity in the fourth century ; on the diſperſion and reſtoration of the Jews, the hiſtory of the falſe Meſſiahs who have appeared among them, and the reaſons in ſupport of the conjecture that the Afghans are the deſcendants of the ten tribes ; on the right of reſiſtance to oppreſſion ; on the irruptions of the northern nations, and the cauſes of the decline and fall of the Roman empire ; on the cuſtoms of the Tartars, and the independence of the Arabs ; on the conqueſts of thoſe nations, and thoſe of the Turks ; on the uſurpation of the Mamalukes, and the paſt hiſtory and preſent ſtate of Egypt ; on the character and conduct of Conſtantine, Juſtinian, Clovis, and Lewis XIV ; on the ſcarcity of books in the dark ages, and the cauſes of the decline of literature ; on the rapid riſe of the French monarchy, and the cauſes of its fall ; on the inconſiſtencies in the political characters of biſhops Newton and Hurd ; on the peculiarities of Dr. Th. Burnet's theory of the earth ; on the beneficial effects which chriſtianity has produced in favor of learning and civil liberty, and its tendency to promote the eſtabliſhment of equal governments.

Independent of the large proportion of original matter contained in theſe volumes, thoſe who are intereſted in the ſubject will, it is preſumed, wiſh to peruſe or conſult them, becauſe the extracts introduced in them, which are accurately cited, and marked with inverted commas, are taken from a greater number of writers on the prophecies (at leaſt if the roman catholic commentators be excluded) than are eaſily acceſſible to any one individual even in Europe, or are probably to be found in any one library in the world. They are furniſhed with indexes, and a copious table of contents. §Jan. 22—2aw2w

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Chocolate and Muſtard,

of a ſuperior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground ; ſhelled or pearl Barley ; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder ; Taunton and Burton Ale ; London Porter ; red, Port and Liſbon Wine, ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption.

The higheſt price given for Muſtard-Seed.

Alſo for ſale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors ; a bale of Fuſtians, Shawls, &c. for ſale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, ſouth Front-ſtreet.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.